NEMESIS

Tweed Sentenced to Thirteen Years' Imprisonment in the Penitentiary and to Pay a Fine of \$12,500.

Motion for a Stay of Proceedings Denied.

THE SENTENCE.

Scathing Rebuke of the Prisoner by Judge Davis.

Interview With Tweed-He Is Lodged in the Tombs Preparatory to Removal to His Island Home.

The crowd around the Court House yesterday almost baffled description. They were of all sorts and grades, from the best to the worst. The multitude was very large, and but one sentiment animated all who composed it-the debe -admitted into the court As early as nine o'clock the Court began to fill, while the passages leading to it were crowded to suffocation by the people, in number ten times as many as could possibly find admission to a view of the proceedings. Every lew moments there would be a rush by the policemen who were guarding the en-trence, and then the crowd would fall back reluctantly, the foremost receiving the worst of it, and not a few contusions told of the brilliant efforts made by the city constables to restore what they were pleased to call order in the crowd. But this did not prevent renewed assaults upon the door and renewed attempts to obtain a footing in

Two thoughts seemed to nervade the crowdone that Tweed would not appear and the other

sel walked in and took their seats gravely. Then came the District Attorney and his assistants (Rollins and Allen), and immediately after the prosecuting counsel, Messrs. Tremain, Feckham and Clinton. All these took their seats on the opposite side of the table from the prisoner's counsel, each opposing counsel recognizing the other by a distant nod.

Then there was a moment's lull, while the multitude's curiosity was at the highest pitch, and then the door of the ante-room opened, and Sheriff Brennan appeared smiling. Every eye was upon the door, when, immediately following the Sheriff, his face flushed, his eyes red, his hair dishevelled, his clothes rumpled, like a man who had been up all night, came William Marcy Tweed, the great criminal, once the master of the Empire City, but not the same Tweed as of yore-the self-confident, jocular, audacious Tweed, now sadly degenerated and worn out, with the mark of guilt on his brow and the furtive glance of the criminal in his eye.

There was no demonstration at his entrance, but a general straining of necks to obtain a fair sight of the great robber. Following him came Deputy Sheriff Shields, looking like a man who had worked hard for some days, and beside him General W. M. Tweed, Jr., looking if anything more de pressed, crestfallen and ashamed than his father. out, like a son, following him in his shame. Tweed sat down behind the defending counsel and the deputy sheriff behind the prisoner.

There was a general movement in court as of a feeling of relief when it was seen that the Sheriff had accomplished his promise, and produced his prisoner when wanted. During the night before Tweed had put the last of his affairs in order and had bidden fond adjens to his family. He had expressed himself as confident of receiving some kind of a sentence, and said the only thing he dreaded was the ordeal of a lecture from the Judge before the sentence was pronounced. He said he hoped that this would not befall him and that the Judge would be merciful. But all this time there had been a heartrending family scene, in which Tweed had been blamed for coming back and not having in preference sacrificed his bail. He had requested that none of his family should accompany him to court except his son

At half-past ten the court orier shouted "Order in the court!" and at that moment Judge Davis entered, looking grave and severe. He slowly made his way to the bench as the crowd fell back for him to pass, and took his seat. The awa of the scene seemed to enter everybody's heart, and there was a dead silence in the court room. Tweed had his head buried in his hands and did not look up as the Judge spoke.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Immediately after the Court convened the important business of the day commenced, which ended so gloriously in the cause of law and justice and so disastrously to Tweed, the boss plunderer of the city treasury. The proceedings of the day opened

MOTION IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

Counsel for the defence began his motion in arrest of judgment. In addition to the points already presented he wished to present a decision of the Court of Appeals in a case against Rensselaer county, published on Friday in the Albany Argus, which, he claimed, established the unconstitutionslity of all commissions-in other words, the unconstitutionality of the Legislature's acts, when they attempted to transfer from the agents of the Legislature. This, therefore, cut at the root of the act of 1870, directing a board to to the duty of the Supervisors. He read Judge Allen's opinion in the case last night. He said that the point in that case was whether the State could, by annexing a few worthless acres to Troy, create a new political division, and thus give the Legislature a right to overrule under an evasion the provisions of the constitution securing the great right of local seifgovernment. This he said Judge Allen had clearly negatived in his opinion, and by it had ruled that the system of boards and commissions was unconstitutional. Judge Foley's dissenting opinion gave point to this. He admits that if it were a new question he would agree with Judge Allen, but in view of the decision of The People vs. Draper (relating to the New York Police Commission) and the long acquiescence in it, he dissents. He called attention to other parts of Judge Allen's opinion, reciting the facts in support of the view that the small additions to Troy were an attempt at an evasion of constitutional provisions by creating a new nominal territorial division, while it was really intended only for the city of Troy. To support such a law would be to open a broad road for usurpation by the Legislature. He argued that the strength of this opinion was that, whether these three anditors had a new office or not, the local Board of Supervisors, with its local duties and local powers, was wiped out to transfer their powers to another body, and such transfer of powers from a con-stitutional local Board to another Board or body composed of more or less, was here decided to be void. It was wresting from the county of New York the right of self-government and transferring it to persons nominated by the central government. Again, for a moment he would raise the question of the jurisdiction of this Court. His Honor would remember that the statute gave the Court of Special Sessions invisdiction over misdemeanors and repealed all statutes to the contrary. He insisted that the length of time during which this provision had been neglected was no aronment. Error was not to be venerated because it had acquired the hoar of age. He recalled to His

Honor the case of Huber. In 1858 a provision was made for three sitting judges in the Court of General Sessions. In 1865 that act was modified by naming the two judges, but in 1870 the act of 1858 was revived. Yet this revival was in a few days stranged by a provision substantially restoring the act of 1888. Under that without question the Court sat some two years, when the point was taken by Mr. Wehle that the revival of the act of 1863 was in a county tax levy, and was therefore unconstitutional, and notwithstanding

Two thoughts seemed to pervade the crowdone that Tweed would not appear and the other that the would. Some gave it as official that the ex-Boss was already far away on his route to Europe, where he was for evermore to be saie from indictments and convictions and sentences. The other portion of the rough and ready mass were equally enthusiastic in their opinion that Tweed would be on hand at the proper time in possession of Shorid Brennan and his deputy, Mr. Shields, who had been with him ever since the verdict of the jury came in.

The opinions differed as much as so the sentence when the Court would prenounce upon the celebrated maleractor. While many believed he would get off easy, others though the was to be condemned to a couple of hundred years' imprisonment.

"But you den't suppose Boss Tweed will stay in any pententiary, do you?" said a very rough and ready looking individual. "There isn't a prison in the blessed country that can hold him if he does go there."

As ten o'clock approached, the hour at which the Gourt was to open, the excitement became still more feverish, and frantic endeavours were made by some to get into the court room. The Court officers at the doors gave and received hows with great readiness.

Inside the court room the appearance of matters great present on the properties table.

In the crowd present, which must have numbered fully 1,400 people, it was not dimentify in the utmost difficulty that one could make a passage through the almost sould barrieade of before a prison the form of the properties table.

In the crowd present, which must have numbered fully 1,400 people, it was not dimentify in the utmost difficulty that one could make a passage through the almost sould be reportered to much be called Mr. Tennain's a tentain to what he had put in their waymen in whose support much of bis distinus interested observer to note that many of Tweed's old friends were present—men who could be a present—men wh had had to appeal to the right thus taken from him. It was enough if by any possibility it might have affected him. He read from Judge Field's opinion in the case that the rule of expost facto did not apply solely to laws depriving of life, liberty or tangible property, but to laws which extended or altered punishment, inflicted a punishment on the feelings, depriving of the right to pursue professional employment, altering the rules of evidence, &c. So he claimed that the extension of the time of hability to punishment was an extension of the punishment; the limiting him to a State instead of the whole United States, to avail himself of the statute of limitations, was an altera-

timself of the statute of limitations, was an altera

of the time of hability to punishment was an extension of the punishment; the limiting him to a State instead of the whole United States, to avail himself of the statute of limitations, was an alteration of the punishment, and was ex post facto.

He claimed, therefore, that the law of 1860 having been whised out, his status was changed, and there was no lexal ground for this proceeding.

REMARS OF JUGGE DAVIS.

Judge Davis said, with regard to their last point, the only new point presented, it was clear to him that if the law of 1873 was ex post facto, the result would be, not that the law of 1800 was abrogated, but that the attempt to abrogate it had lailed; but in construing such laws the courts only adjudged them invalid so lar as the prior offences, out operative for the future. He should, therefore, be compelled to hold that the act of 1850 was valid in that case. But the statute of limitations was no element in a crime, nor old it affect the rights of the people or the prisoner, except by limiting the time during which the indictment might be had. Again, if all statutes of limitations were swept away, the common law was restored and there was no limit of time to an indictment. As to the effect of the act of April 29, 1870, on the act of April 30, 1873, the courts were bound to interpret the statutes by the intent of the Legislature, gathered from authentic sources. This act of April 30, 1873, had passed the houses of the Legislature, gathered from authentic sources. This act of April 30, 1873, had passed the houses of the Legislature might not release certain persons from civil and criminal liability, and to meet this the act of the 23th April was passed. The Court must read the acts logisther, and interpret the act of the 25th as vanidly declaring the intent of the other act. To hold otherwise would be to say the Legislature could not declare its intent. But on the act of April 30 itself he had no doubt that no such effect arose as claimed. For the simple abrogation of an office never had been held nor e

Mr. Fullerton-Then was he not guilty as a Su-Mr. Justice Davis-As President of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Fullerton—Then is there not a punishment specially provided?

Mr. Justice Davis—You have an exception on that point.

that point.

Moving for Judgment, stating that the belief of the counsel was that there should be a judgment on each count, identical as to the similar counts, consecutive as to the different offences. In other words, there were 204 counts on 51 accounts. Four counts went to each account. In their opinion the four counts of each set embraced two distinct offences. The first three embraced wilful neglect. The fourth included the element of

corruption. There was nothing inconsistent in this. Two offences might well arise on the same act. While his know might, as matter of humanity and charity, treat all four counts as one offence, yet counsel had no doubt that, as matter of law, a judgment might be pronounced for each of 204 separate offences, the maximum penalty for each being one year's imprisonment and \$250 fine. If his honor should choose to take the more merciful view, of course the number of penalties would be reduced to one-hall, or 31 years' imprisonment and 51 fines. Mr. Tremain gave a long list of authorities to the counsel for the defence lost hear consideration.

A STARTLING MOTION.

Counsel for the defence said that the motion of Mr. Tremain was perfectly startling. That the jury should have been kept in ignorance of the result of their verdict, and that they should have been kept without any warning was unparalleled. Judge Davis reminded him that Mr. Tremain had announced his intention.

Counsel for the deence said that he had not heard it till this minute. What he had seen in the papers he had supposed to be without authority, he thought candor required that the prosecucution should have smounced their intent. The counsel for the defence had been under the impression throughout that but one penalty and one fine were possible, and from that nown to the lowest point. Some change might have been made had this terrible possibility been presented to them. The jury had no legar right, perhaps, to consider the result of their verdict, yet human nature was not to be entirely controlled by such rules. Possibly no more could have been done by counsel, yet they would have been more deeply impressed with their responsibility. They could have broken, perhaps, to their client the lorce of the blow and prepared him for it. He himself would have broken, perhaps, to their client the lorce of the blow and prepared him for it. He himself would have broken, herhaps, to their client the lorce of the blow and prepared him for it. He himself would have br

defence were left under all through by the opening of Mr. Pecknam was, that the maximum punishment for the offence charged was one year's imprisonment or \$250 fine. He reminded the Judge that when counsel claimed five distinct challenges under each of the 204 counts unless the prosecution elected one particular offence on which to ask a verdict, His honor replied that he understood the crowding of all these counts into a single indictment would reduce the penalty to a single one. He admitted incidentally that the defence were under obligations to the Court for allowing them to take exceptions in the fullest and broadest forms, and went on to quote other remarks of His honor on the first trial, which went to intimate that the indictment was to be regarded by the Court in its entirety. He quoted similar rusings on the trial just closed. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the argument of Mr. Field at the last trial as one of the fluest ever heard in a court of justice, and said he was astonished at the ability of the extemporaneous and claborate opinion given by His Honor on that argument. The defence were all of that opinion; they never heard a finer argument, or an abler handling of the points. Counsel took occasion here, while speaking of the jury, to say that it struck him as very amusing, that anomaly that an American trial should begin by visiting punishment on the triers by turning the jury into prisoners. Several decisions condemning the recovery of aggregated penalties were here cited, among them one by Judge Grover, and the opinion of Judge Ingraham en the motion to quasa the present indictment. Counsel argued that a verdict on the first count, for whill neglect, was interested the sevening that the resent with a verdict on the forth, lor consistent with a verdict on the forth, lor contribution; one or the other must be the offence.

Time FOR MERCY PASSED.

dict on the first count, for whim neglect, was inconsistent with a verdict on the fourth, for corruption; one or the other must be the offence.

IME FOR MERCY PASSED.

Mr Tremain said:—If the jury contented themselves with a general verdict we would be content with one punishment. But with no intimation that there would be any relaxation of the demand for punishment by the counsel for the government they have brought him in guilty on each of 204 counts. The question for us is the regular practice in legal procedure, and it is our duty to ask that judgment shall be in conformity with precedent. We have referred to a list of cases and precedents to establish the practice. There is no reply. Instead comes a plea for mercy but the time for mercy is passed, and now nothing remains but the sentence. In any indictment for misdemeanor you may set out as many offences as you please, provided they are of the same grade and description. In United States vs. O'Caliaghan it is held that offences committed by substantially the same act may be united, and an act of Congress provides for uniting in one indictment under separate counts a number of offences of the same character, and the punishment appropriate to each must be inflicted. The only course that must be followed is to impose a distinct punishment on each count, rising up to the maximum or stopping short at any point where the conscience of the court is satisfied. In The Queen vs. O'Connell, the agitator, where there was a general verdict and one judgment, the verdict was set aside, because there were several counts, some good and some bad, but this is not the practice in America, and it may be that the government were giad to get rid of the white elephant on their hands, which O'Connell proved to be. Among the numerous precedents cited, was one under the Gambing act, in Arkansas, "which, perhaps, I ought not to quote," said Mr. Tremain, "as we know nothing about it—one court being for poker and the other for duning about it—one court being for poker and the other for Legislature took away that power from the two first jurors. The disagreement of that jury was hailed as a victory by the delence. In the second trial they only had to provide that the avenues to the jury box should be guarded, and, thank God! they secured an unexceptionable jury without lowering the standard one hair's breadth. And now, if that disagreement shall have been overruled to the promotion of the people's good and the glory of the state; if there was any interference with that jury it was another illustration of the saying that "there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will," and that other saying of Burns, "The best laid schemes of nice and men gang ait a-gley." The counsel did not expect that crowding all these offences into one indictment would have such a puny result as one sentence. With the bitter waters of humiliation around him, said counsel, I have nothing to say that will be even the pressure of a little finger on his ioins. The charm is broken. We are not responsible for the results. The case is one of not even national, but infernational interest, and, thank God! the scale, so evenly held, is now to turn, and the question, what punishment shall be meted out, may be left by the counsel for the prosecution to the learned and able and impartial Judge. (Applause.)

JUDGE DAVIS' REMARES PREVIOUS TO SENTENCE.

At the conclusion of the arguments of counsel Judge Davis said:—It would be unmanly of the Court to seek to evade an apparent conflict between the views then expressed and those now entertained, as sheltering myself under the impression that there could be but one conviction and one sentence, and that impression was derived from the fact that the case to which reference was made in the Court of Appeals had been tried before me on circuit in this city, and I then, alter passing on various important questions touching the right of the State, directed judgment upon the several penalties alleged to have accrued, for the purpose of enabling the Court above, if it should pa

the purpose of enabling the Court above, if it should pass upon these questions on the same views which I entertained, to preserve the rights of the parties by directing such a verdict as the law awarded upon the lacts and the law, without the necessity of a new trial; and I therefore granted have awarded upon the lacts and the law, without the necessity of a new trial; and I therefore granted judgment with the understanding that the case would be presented to the Court of Appeals. That Court have upheld the opinion of the Court below, and directed judgment for a single felony. I had also before me the case of Fisher vs. The New York Central Railroad, and I expressed an opinion pretty decided that such was the law that there could be but one penalty in a case of this kind, though separate and independent offences were united in the indictment. I think I may with truth say that I came to the trial at the outset of this case with the same impression; I had not examined the case, but fortunately nothing has occurred throughout the case which led me to express an opinion of the matter which could possibly have affected the jury. I have, however, given to the question pretty full consideration. I have examined all the cases that I have been able to lay my hands upon, some of which have pot been stated; one in Penreylvania, where the Court heid that common law and statute law indictments might be united and separate penalties of the common law and statute law imposed. No case has ever arisen in this State, that I have been able to find, where the exact proposition as to what judgment shall be pronounced in such cases has been passed upon by the Court, by smalogy, dispose of the question, for they hold that separate and distinct misdemeanors may be united in the same indictment, and passed upon by the court of the jury. In cases of this kind, where a great variety of offences are embraced in the same indictment, it is an important matter what is the power and duty of the Court in such cases. It is more than probable t If two, why not five, and why not 50 or any other number of misdemeanors be embraced in the indictment? Where several offences have been committed the District Attorney puts them together as several or one, in this case, if the whole 55 accounts had been made the basis of 55 indictments and there was a verdict on each, no possible question could have arisen as to the power and duty of the Court to pronounce judgment upon each connection, and yet there would be that last number of cumulative judgments on which the Court must pronounce as many judgments as there were connections for offences. Writing them in one judgment simply presents to

the jury the trial of each one on its own merits, and if the jury find the offence established as to each one a verdict may be rendered accordingly; and if they find, as in t is case, a partial verdict on part and not guilty as to the others I am at a loss to see by what him of reasoning the same consequences should not follow in either case, viz. that the Court must pronounce judgment on the verdict for separate offences. There are in this indictment 220 counts. The jury have found the defendant guilty on 24 of these counts and not guilty on 16. The prosecution insist that each four counts on each distinct offences independent of each other of such a character that two independent judgments may be pronounced on each set of four counts. That depends upon the view which the Court shall take of the question whether these several counts that cover the several offences are independent offences. In my judgment the counsel for the prosecution is not correct in that claim, inasmuch as each set of four counts to a claim and to the conduct and acts alleged in the indictment, each four counts charge on different terms, though they charge on faree counts the statutory misdemeanor and on the other a common law one, they describe transactions touching the same crime and the course of procedure which brought it to the receipt of the money, they do relate to one transaction; and there can be, under the rules, but a single judgment pronounced upon the four counts in each set, and the Court, I think, will pronounce no other judgment. That reduces the and the course of procedure which brought is to
the receipt of the money, they do relate to one
transaction; and there can be, under the rules,
but a single judgment pronounced upon the four
counts in each set, and the Court, I think, will
pronounce no other judgment. That reduces the
whole number of convictions, in my judgment, that
can be pronounced from 204 or 202 to 51, on each
set of counts, being 51. If any one thinks that it is
agreeable for me to press such a judgment he is
mistaken, for I would giadly have the acceptance
of this position failen upon other shoulders. I
shall not shrink from any feeling of its harshness
or severity to prevent the performance of my
simple duty. Nevertheless, I have the power, and
in prenouncing judgment 1 shall endeavor te exercise it, so as to temper justice in some degree
with mercy. I have no disposition to follow the suggestions of any person inmical towards the defendant, or of any public feeling that may for a
moment agitate and carry away the public mind.
I am here simply to execute the law by the imposition of such penalties as in my judgment will be
just and adequate, and so as to be an example.
It is deeply to be regretted that the Legislature
has not provided a long sentence and punishment
to characterize offences of this kind in different
forms, and fix penalties for each offence where committed, or different from those which may be
imposed by our stautes. Public officers who rob
the people by appropriating public moneys to
themselves and allowing others to do so through
their instrumentality or connivance, from the public treasury, in vast sums such as have been taken
in this case, are unfortunately, in the state of our
law, not to be adjudged Jelons or punished
by imprisonment in the State Prison, but escape
under forms of indictment for misdemeanor, subject for each to pay a penalty of \$250 or a single
year in the Penitentary. If this were a general
verdict this would be all that the Court would impose, notwithstanding that he count of the f

to the interests of the public and the example to be made.

The prisoner was then ordered by the Clerk of the Court to stand up.

Mr. Tweed slowly arose, leaning his hands on the back of a chair in iront of him occupied by one of

his counsel.

Mr. Sparks—William M. Tweed, have you anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not now be pronounced against you.

Mr. Tweed (in an inaudible voice)—Nothing.

Counsel—He has spoken through his counsel.

Interest of the court should not now be pronounced against you.

Mr. Tweed (in an inaudiole voice)—Nothing.

Counsel—He has instancing the prisoner, said:—William M. Tweed, you stand convicted by a verdiet of a jury of twelve honest men of a large number of crimes charged against you united in one lidictment, and that verdiet, in the opinion of the counts which the jury had taken—they rested—to speak the truth and the whole truth only by their verdiet. The proof in this case from the moment it was first presented to the jury of the close of the peoples' case was simply a matheratical demonstration of your guilt. Holding a highly responsible and honorable public office—yourself honored and respected by a large class of its the prisoner with the county of the counties to the public with all the opportunities you had—had you rather the honor and respect of the whole community, saw fit to pervert the opportunities you had—had you rather the honor and respect of the whole community, saw fit to pervert the opportunities you possessed and the powers with which you were clothed in a manner more wicked, more himmons and more officed you over the treasury of your county you had—had you put had not held to the public you published the powers with which you were clothed in a manner more wicked, more himmons and more officed you over the treasury of your county you had had not the same be paid; that on the 183th, 183th and 184th counts you pay a fine of \$250, and stand committed till the same be paid; that on the 183th, 183th and 184th counts you pay a fine of \$250, and stand committed till the same be paid; that on the 183th, 183th and 184th counts you pay a fine of \$250, and stand committed till the same be paid; that on the 183th, 183th and 184th counts you pay a fine of \$250, and stand committed till the same be paid; that on the 183th, 183th and 184th counts you pay a fine of \$250, and stand committed till the same be paid; that on the 183th, 183th and 184th counts you pay a fine of \$250, and stand committed till the s claims, as they were passed on and ultimately paid, your share of the plunder was clearly lixed and prescribed at 24 per cent, while the share of your associates has been fixed by a somewhat similar standard of plunder. It is impossible to believe that the distribution of 190 cases, in which the moneys were received on these warrants—that just 24 per cent of each sum should always be allotted to you without an understanding in advance by a concerted arrangement that this exact sum should be your fixed proportion of the moneys of which the county should be plundered. When we see a machine invented by some genius, turning out at each revolution a certain amount of product and of some manufacture, we argue that there is some mind behind it and we marvel at the reflection and thought that have produced that result. The machinery which you operated produced like results in such form that it is impossible not to see that there isy behind it a concerted conspiracy by which you, in common with the others who shared the plunder, were to reap the benefits of your great which you, in common with the others who shared the plunder, were to reap the benefits of your great and awid crime. It is in vain to suggest that your trial and conviction have been the result of any partisan feeling; that this was, after all, as one of the jurors summoned on the panel expressed it, a struggle between the "ins and the outs." No. The whole struggle has been a struggle between honesty and fraud, between virtue and crime. It is the that prominent, able, honorable men of all parties united at once to investigate and develop the true character of these frauds. Mr. O'Conor, who has been named in connection with these Ronesty and Iraud, between virtue and crime. It is the that prominent, able, honorable men of all parties united at once to investigate and develop the true character of these frauds. Mr. O'Conor, who has been named in connection with these frauds in the course of the trial, has aided in the work—a man who holds the loremost rank in his profession, and who stands without a stain upon his character, as pure and noble a man as may in this great city—immediately came from his retirement to aid in the rescue of this great city from the systematic course of piunder to which it had been so long subjected. Mr. Tilden, who stood as the leading man at the head of the Democratic State Committee, devoted weeks and months of toil in ferreting out these crimes and ascertaining, through the bank account, their extent and character, till he was able to lay bare the whole course of irand and plunder, as presented on this trial, with absolute clearness and simplicity. The truth is so plain that no man can fail to read it. I need not name other prominent men of your party who took an active part in these proceedings, and which led to the development of these great trauds and to your conviction. It would be wrong and unjust to entertain for a moment the idea that your conviction has been the result of persecution at the hands of any person or party. It has been the result of the ascertainment and production of evidence os clear and plain, that never in my experience or reading have I seen a case where the evidence was so impossible for the jury to fail to come to a just and conclusive verdict. Through the whole of the trial you remained up to the very moment of your conviction as caim and serene as though you relied upon your innocence, (Judge Davis uttered the last sentence with much emphasis and earnestness of manner, striking his cienched hand upon his deak.) The duty of the Court now is to pronounce upon you the sentence, a sentence that may be adequate to your cimment, and that you set in the county Juli for a jurther term o

imprisonment, and that you pay a fine of \$250, and stand committed till the same be paid; that on the stand committed till the same be paid; that on the 25th, 20th, 27th and 25th counts of the indictment you be imprisoned in the County Jair for the term of one year, for commence on the expiration of your as the control of the county Jair for one year, to commence on the expiration of your as the stand committed till the same be paid; that on the 25th, 30th, 31th and 32th counts in the indictment you be imprisoned in the County Jair for one year, to commence on the expiration of your eighth term, and to pay a fine of \$250, and to stand committed till the same be paid; that on the 13th, 34th, 35th and 36th counts in the indictment you be imprisoned in the County Jair for one year, to commence on the expiration of your right term, and to pay a fine of \$250, and to stand committed till the same be paid; that on your loft herm, and to pay a fine of \$250, and to stand committed till the same be paid; that on the 3th, 3th and 15th counts in the indictment you be imprisoned for one year, to commence after the expiration of your loft term, and to pay a fine of \$250, and to stand committed till the same be paid; that on the 3th, 7th. That and 72th counts in the indictment you be fined \$250, and to stand committed till the same be paid; that on the 3th, 7th. That and 72th counts in the indictment you be fined \$250, and to stand committed till the same be paid; that on the standard to the standard till the same be paid; that on the standard till the same be paid; that on the standard committed till the same be paid; that on the standard committed till the same be paid; that on the standard committed till the same be paid; that on the 15th, 15th,

The prisoner, Tweed, was then removed, strongly guarded by Sheriff Brennan and his deputies, and the Court adjourned.

AFTER THE SENTENCE.

When Judge Davis had said his last words there was a general stir in the court room

A passageway was made by the Court officers and Tweed moved rapidly out of the Court, fol lowed as usual by the Sheriff. He was immediately ushered into the room of the Supreme Court, Chambers, where for some time he held a levee. Many old friends came in to see the failen chieftain, and sorrowful were the greetings that passed between. The now condemned man, however, said little, and made no comment upon the ordeal through which he had passed. But he was even more terribly broken than in the morning, when he had entered the court room. His eves were bloodshot, as if he had been weeping, and sunken in their orbits. The old-time stereotyped smile had left him and nothing but misery, deep misery, was depicted in his countenance.

"Now," said a bystander, "he knows how it is himself."

"And now," added another, "he can't do any-

By and by Richard Tweed came in and greeted his brother. They both sat down together and spoke earnestly for a long time.

"By the way," said Tweed, "I am to go to the County Jail. That's Ludlow Street, isn't it ?" "No," said one of the counsel who was present "The County Jail for criminal purposes is the Penitentlary, and so Judge Davis said to the clerk, Sparks. The commitment will be made out to the Penitentiary."

Tweed's lace dropped, and if there were a particle of life left in it before it now disappeared. Shortly afterwards Order of Arrest Sheriff Judson Jarvis came up and told Tweed that he had better wait below until the commitments were

made out by Clerk Sparks. The party proceeded to the Sheriff's office. At this moment a carriage drove off rapidly, and the crowd thinking Tweed was in followed it, and thus the Court House was rid of them.

Tweed remained waiting for the commitments in the Sheriff's office until a late hour at night.

WHOLESALE SMUGGLING DOWN EAST.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 22, 1873.

Prosecutions have been commenced in the United States District Court here against Charles A. Boardman, of Calais, and Charles H. Dyer, of Eastport, upon the complaint of Major C. C. Emery, of Special Agent Bingham's office, at Boston. Boardman is charged with naving smuggled a large quantity of Cape wool into the port of Calais, Me., which wool was originally imported into Boston, where it was withdrawn from the warehouse for exportation to St. Stephens and other ports in New Brunswick, and from the latter places, as it is alleged, smuggled as aforesaid. Entries were made at Calais of a comparatively triding portion of the wool, the principal part being brought in, it is alleged, without payment of any duty at Calais; the wool cleaned, and then returned to Boston and other markets, where is went into consumption.

The account sued for is said to be something over \$75,000. It is claimed that the government lost over \$20,000 in duties by this firm in less than one year's time.

The case against Dyer is for knowingly aiding in the smuggling of a quantity of hake fish from the island of Grand Menan, in October, 1869. The amount sued for is about \$5,000. The books and papers of the said Dyer were selzed on a warrant issued by Judge Fox and disclosed such evidence as to warrant the commencement of this prosecution. New Brunswick, and from the latter places, as it is

THE CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.

Frost in the St. Lawrence. MONTREAL, Nov. 22, 1878.

The continued cold weather, together with an additional fall of snow, has operated unfavorably on the river and the canals. The St. Lawrence to reported impassable, on account of the ice, be-tween Batiscan and Quebec. The city canal basins tween Batiscan and Quebec. The city canal basins are full of heavy floating ice, which freezes together after the tugs pass through. The steamer Bohemian and the propellers which managed to get down the canal will lay up at Montreal. The steamer Picton and a number of barges are fast in the ice. The Beauharnais Canal propellers Donnaton, Prussia and Columbia and a large number of barges will winter in the Lackine Canal and their cargoes will be sent to the city by sleighs.

Ice in Lake Huron.

COLLINGWOOD, Canada, Nov. 22, 1873. The steamer Cumberland arrived last night. She is the last boat for this season from Lake Superior. Penatanguishene yesterday, with a cargo of supplies, but was unable to penetrate the ice further than the Reformatory prison, and had to return. The City of London is nourly expected to arrive from Chicago, on her last trip. Tags, barges and sailing vessels are laying up here though there is no ice in the river. The snow is over a foot deep,

Encouraging Report from the Eric SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1873. The ice breaker has just arrived here from the

West. The boats are moving through the two locks west of here. By night some twenty or more will be got into this level. The ice is thawing, and the prospect is that the boats on this section of the canal will get through sure.

Boats Getting Through.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1873. Auditor Dayton has received the tollowing despatches:-

Mechanicsville, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1873.

Nearly 100 boats from the north are between here and Waterford, loaded mostly with potatoes. Will get them through, if possible.

WEST THOT, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1873.

There are about 75 boats on this section. All are moving, and if we have no drawbacks will have them through to-morrow night.

N. NOETH.

the move down.

Schenzetady, N. Y., Nov. 22 1873.

We have done a good day's work west of Schenzetady, also at the Sixteen Locks and west of there, and we now think that unless cold and stormy weather sets in, with extra help—ant if parties interested in boats and property are on the ground to see to their individual interests—all boats east of Utica can be got to tide water in the next six days. But men owning or controlling boats or property must be on the spot as represented.

NELSON,

O'CONNOR, New York.

O'CONNOR, New York.

JUDGE,
C. RICE & CO., Lyons
T. C. KIMBALL, New York.

TWELVE MEN DROWNED FROM AN UPSET

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 22, 1873. A correspondent of the News and Courier, wats ing from Beaufort under date of the 20th inst., gives the following account of a catastrophe which resulted in the drowning of twelve colored per-

A sad affair has occurred in this vicinity. On Tuesday evening a boat, containing 13 colored men, partially in the employ of the Coosaw Mining

men, partially in the employ of the Coosaw Mining Company, left a locality known as New Building, intending to row to their place of business. As the boat turned into Coosaw River it was instantly upset and a few of the men sunk immediately. Seven of them managed to cling to the upturned craft; but they gradually loosened their grasp, being benumbed by the intense cold.

Esau Hamilton is the only one thus far who has escaped. He managed to retain a hold until he reached the dredge, in the mouth of the Sound. Here his cries were heard above the wind and waves by Engineer Fitzsimmons, who immediately launched his boat and, with assistance, pulling in the direction from whence the cries were heard, rescued the man and conveyed him to the dredge, where he lay unconscious for several hours.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE ROBERT LOWE.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 22, 1873. ported that the telegraph cable steamship Robert Lowe was lost on the coast of Nova Scotia during the storm of the 17th and 18th inst., and that the captain and a portion of the crew were drowned.

SINKING OF AN OHIO RIVER STEAMER.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 22, 1873. The steamer Probasco, which left this place for Cincinnati yesterday, struck on the rocks at the foot of the Grand Chain at dark last night and sunk. The passengers and crew are safe. The vessel lies in 12 feet of water.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Match at Babylon, L. I., Yesterday. BABYLON, Nov. 22, 1873. A match was shot here to-day with the following

SCORE.

MATCH.—Ira Paine vs. Deforest, \$100 aside; Deforest, 21 yards; Paine, 25 yards; 15 birds.

Paine—1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1—Killed,

Deforest—0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0—
Killed, 9.
MATCH.—Ryan vs. Deforest; 30 birds; \$500; five
different gups; 21 variety

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT. CHICAGO, Nov. 22, 1873.

The game of billiards last night between Upass and Garnier was won by the latter in the forty-first inning. The score was as follows:-Garnier, 400; Ubassy, 293. On the twenty-first inning, when the score stood 156 for Garnier and 134 for Ubassy, the

umpire, A. Smith, decided there was no count for umpire, A. Smith, decided there was no count for Ubassy, though a majority of the witnesses said it was a plan count. Ubassy was vexed, and threatened to end the game, but after a moment's redection decided to go on. Subsequently Ubassy claimed "no count" on Garnier, which the umpire allowed against the general opinion. Ubassy became so angry that he refused to shake dands with Garnier after the game. The largest runs were:—Garnier, 63, 71, 31; Ubassy, 21, 33, 42. The averages were:—Garnier, 63, 3144; Ubassy, 76-41.

Garnier takes the list prize, Ubassy the second, C. Dion the third, Daly the lourth, J. Dion the fith.

THE PRIZE RING.

sr. Louis, Nov. 22, 1873. Tom Allen, Arthur Chambers and Tom Kelly, who were arrested last night on a requisition from Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, for participating in a prize fight between Alien and McCoole on Illinois soil last September, were taken to Edwardsville, Ill., to-day by Sheriif Cooper, where it is probable they will be bailed.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending vesterday (Saturday) :--For Croton water rent and penalties. For tapping Croton pipes
For vanit permits
For sewer permits
For sewer pipe sold to contractors....

THE MUNICIPAL TREASURY.

Comptroller Green reports the following payments into the city and county treasury yester-

day:—
From taxes of 1873 and interest \$337,145
From arrears of taxes, assessments and interest 5,658
From collection of assessments and luterest 1,593
From water rents 3,307
From market rents and fees 039
From licenses, Mayor's office 51
From fees and fines District courts 169

THE CLAIMANT OF THE COMPTROLLERSHIP.

Mr. John Gillen, the irrepressible claimant of the office of Comptroller of the city of New York, states that the report on the occasion of his demanding the semblance of his authority from the present incumbent of the Comptrohership that he hourished a revolver is entirely laise. No one, he says, knew that he had a revolver until he went to the statio

A BOY DROWNED WHILE SKATING. BOSTON, Nov. 22, 1873.

At Somerville, yesterday, four boys, while skat-Arthur Cheeney, aged 14 years, was drowned. The ing on a small pond, broke through the ice, and